

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**

**O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
OF URBAN ECONOMY IN KHARKIV**

Methodological guidelines  
for the organization of independent work of students  
in the subject

**“HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN  
PLANNING FROM THE RENAISSANCE TO THE  
ART NOUVEAU”**

*(for 2nd year full-time students  
specialty 191 – Architecture and urban planning)*



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## INTRODUCTION

The discipline “History” of Architecture and Urban Planning from the Renaissance to the Art nouveau” is one of the basic among the normative disciplines of the cycle of professional training of students in the field of “Architecture” and is studied for two semesters.

**The purpose** of the discipline studying – students gain knowledge about the general principles of architecture and urban development of Western, Central and Northern Europe during the fourteenth – early twentieth centuries, mastering the methods of their analysis.

**The task** of the discipline studying – based on theoretical and methodological criteria of architectural science, involving historical experience and taking into account the typological requirements of architectural design, urban planning and art history, to acquire knowledge and skills necessary for free orientation of students in stylistic features of world art and architecture in different historical periods. also for the application of this theoretical experience in the practical creative method of architectural design.

**The subject** of the discipline studying is the most outstanding monuments of architecture and urban planning of Western, Central and Northern Europe in XIV-early XX centuries.

As a result of studying the discipline the student must:

- **know:** compositional features of types of buildings in different historical periods; features of architectural and artistic expressiveness of monuments;
- **be able to:** recognize architectural styles; highlight the national features and architectural features of different countries and regions; analyze the architectural and artistic and compositional features of architectural and urban monuments.

Competences:

1. Have knowledge of basic architectural styles; know the features of architectural and compositional construction of basic types of buildings in different historical periods;

2. Understand the basic architectural and artistic concepts in the architecture of the fourteenth – nineteenth centuries.

**Learning outcomes:**

1. To be able to recognize architectural styles; highlight the national features and architectural features of different countries and regions; analyze the architectural and compositional features of monuments of architectural objects.

2. To apply in practice the received theoretical knowledge at designing of the architectural environment with use of stylistic features of various historical epochs and regions.

**Interdisciplinary connections**

The study of this discipline is directly based on:

1. History of architecture, urban planning, arts and design.
2. Architectural composition.

The following are based on this discipline:

1. Architectural styles of the twentieth century.
2. History of architecture of Ukraine.

## 1 STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE, DISTRIBUTION OF TIME AND POINTS

In the process of the discipline studying “History of Architecture and Urban Planning from Renaissance to Art nouvo” the student must get acquainted with the program of the discipline, its structure, content and scope of each content module, with all types and methods of knowledge control (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 – The structure of the discipline

Content modules	Number of hours				
	total	lect.	pract.	lab.	ind. work
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>MODULE 1 Architecture of the XIV – early XVIII centuries: Renaissance and European Baroque</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>60</b>
Content module 1.1	15	9			6
Content module 1.2	30	12			18
Content module 1.3	30	9			21
Final control	15				15
<b>MODULE 2 Features of architecture development of the mid-eighteenth – early twentieth centuries</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>			<b>56</b>
Content module 2.1	15	10			5
Content module 2.2	30	12			18
Content module 2.3	30	12			18
Final control	15				15
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>64</b>			

Table 1.2 – Distribution of points

Content modules	Number of hours				
	Total		total		total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>MODULE 1</b> <b>(3 semester)</b>	<b>100</b>			–	
Content module 1.1	20	–		–	20
Content module 1.2	25	–		–	25
Content module 1.3	25	–		–	25
Final control	30				
<b>MODULE 2</b> <b>(4 semester)</b>	<b>100</b>				
Content module 2.1	20	–		–	20
Content module 2.2	25	–		–	25
Content module 2.3	25	–		–	25
<b>Final control</b>	<b>30</b>				

## **2 CONTENTS AND INFORMATION OF CONTENT MODULES OF THE COURSE**

### **MODULE 1 Architecture of the XIV – early XVIII centuries: Renaissance and European Baroque**

#### **Content module 1.1 Renaissance architecture in Italy**

The preconditions for the emergence of Renaissance culture are considered and analyzed. In this context, special attention is paid to the architectural solution of religious, residential and public buildings, their compositional-planning, artistic-architectural and constructive organization. The specifics of the development of architecture in different chronological periods are noted: Pre-Renaissance, Early Renaissance, High Renaissance and Late Renaissance. The characteristics of the most outstanding architectural objects of the Italian Renaissance are given

#### **Content module 1.2 Architecture of the Renaissance of Western, Central and Northern Europe and the Italian Baroque**

Peculiarities of the development of Renaissance architecture in Europe are considered and analyzed: France, Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, England, as well as Ukraine. Specific national features of this style in each of the countries are revealed. The main features and peculiarities of the formation and development of the Baroque style in Italy are determined. The specifics of compositional-planning, artistic-architectural and constructive organization of cult, residential and public buildings are revealed.

#### **Content module 1.3 European Baroque architecture**

The subject of consideration and study in this thematic block are the features of the formation and development of the Baroque style in the architecture of European countries: Spain, France, Austria, Germany, England. The specifics of compositional-planning, artistic-architectural and constructive organization of cult, residential and public buildings, as well as palaces and palace-park complexes are revealed. Describes the most outstanding architectural objects built in the Baroque style. Rococo style features in architecture and interior design are noted.



## **MODULE 2 Features of architecture development of the mid-eighteenth – early twentieth centuries**

### **Content module 2.1 Features of the development of Baroque architecture in the Russian Empire and Ukraine**

Features and stages of development of Baroque architecture in the Russian Empire in general and in Ukraine in particular are considered and analyzed. In this context, special attention is paid to the Ukrainian or so-called “Cossack” Baroque, which was the leading domestic architectural style of the XVIII – early XIX centuries. The structure and symbols of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are considered. The description of the most outstanding cult and public architectural objects erected in the style of the Ukrainian baroque is given.

### **Content module 2.2 Features of European architecture development of the eighteenth – mid-nineteenth century: the reign of classicism**

An analysis of the formation and development of European classicism in general and its specific features in countries such as France, England and Germany. The specifics of compositional-planning, artistic-architectural and constructive organization of cult and public buildings are revealed. The characteristics of the most outstanding architectural objects of each of the states, built in the style of classicism, are given.

### **Content module 2.3 Formation and development of architecture of the middle of the XIX – beginning of the XX centuries**

Radical changes in the architecture of the second half of the XIX century, caused by the development of industry, namely the use of metal structures as the main structural and very often decorative element of buildings and structures. The characteristics of the most famous objects of European architecture, erected using metal structures, are given. The peculiarities of Art Nouveau style and the specifics of its development in different European countries are analyzed.

### 3 TOPICS AND SCOPE OF LECTURES

Table 3 – The structure of lectures

Topic	Contents (plan)	Number of aud. hours
1	2	3
<b>MODULE 1 Architecture of the XIV – early XVIII centuries: Renaissance and European Baroque</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>Content module 1.1 Renaissance architecture in Italy</b>		<b>9</b>
1.1.1 General characteristics of the Renaissance style. Proto-Renaissance architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– prerequisites and features of the development of Renaissance culture;</li> <li>– general characteristics of Renaissance architecture and art;</li> <li>– specifics of Proto-Renaissance architecture and characteristics of the main architectural objects of this area</li> </ul>	1
1.1.2 Early Renaissance architecture in Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– public and residential architecture of Florence of the Early Renaissance;</li> <li>– cult architecture of Florence of the Early Renaissance;</li> <li>– features of the development of Venetian architecture of the Early Renaissance</li> </ul>	2
1.1.3 High Renaissance architecture in Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– architecture and urban planning of Rome;</li> <li>– creativity of Donato Bramante;</li> <li>– specifics of the development of Italian palazzos;</li> <li>– architecture and urban planning of Venice</li> </ul>	2

Continuation of table 3

1	2	3
1.1.4 Architectural heritage of the "titans" of the Renaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– architectural work of Leonardo da Vinci;</li> <li>– architectural work of Raphael Santi;</li> <li>– architectural work of Michelangelo Buonarroti</li> </ul>	2
1.1.5 Late Renaissance architecture in Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– roman School of Architecture: the work of Giacomo da Vignola;</li> <li>– venetian School of Architecture: the work of Andrea Palladio;</li> <li>– giorgio Vasari and Uffizi Street in Florence</li> </ul>	2
<b>Content module 1.2 Architecture of the Renaissance of Western, Central and Northern Europe and the Italian Baroque</b>		<b>12</b>
1.2.1 Renaissance architecture in France and Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– renaissance. Architecture of Renaissance France;</li> <li>– urban planning of Renaissance France;</li> <li>– renaissance architecture in Spain</li> </ul>	2
1.2.2 Renaissance architecture in Central and Northern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– renaissance architecture in the Netherlands;</li> <li>– renaissance architecture in Germany;</li> <li>– architecture and urban planning of the Renaissance in England</li> </ul>	2
1.2.3 Architecture of the Renaissance in Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– general characteristics of the development of Ukrainian architecture of the Renaissance;</li> <li>– cult architecture of the Ukrainian Renaissance</li> </ul>	

Continuation of table 3

1	2	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– residential architecture of the Ukrainian Renaissance;</li> <li>– fortification and palace construction</li> </ul>	2
1.2.4 Baroque architecture of Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– general features of Baroque art and architecture;</li> <li>– early stage of development of Baroque architecture in Italy;</li> <li>– architectural work of Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini;</li> <li>– architectural work of Francesco Borromini;</li> <li>– late stage of development of the Italian Baroque</li> </ul>	4
1.2.5 Urban planning of Italy in the Baroque period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– urban reconstruction of Rome at the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries;</li> <li>– system of Roman squares;</li> <li>– small fortress cities of the XVII century</li> </ul>	2
<b>Content module 1.3 European Baroque architecture</b>		<b>9</b>
1.3.1 Baroque architecture in Spain of the seventeenth – eighteenth centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– cult architecture of Spain in the Baroque style;</li> <li>– baroque architecture of public buildings and urban planning in Spain;</li> <li>– palace architecture of Spain in the Baroque style</li> </ul>	2
1.3.2 Synthesis of architectural styles of France of the XVII – first half of the XVIII centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– specifics of the development of French architecture of the XVII – first half of the XVIII centuries;</li> <li>– features of the development of cult</li> </ul>	2

Continuation of table 3

1	2	3
	<p>architecture in France in the Baroque style;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– palaces and palace and park ensembles of Baroque France;</li> <li>– French residential architecture of the XVII – first half of the XVIII century;</li> <li>– Rococo style in architecture and interior design</li> </ul>	
1.3.3 Architecture of Austria of the 17th – first half of the 18th centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– general characteristics of the architecture of Austria in the seventeenth - early eighteenth centuries;</li> <li>– cult Baroque architecture of Austria of the XVII - first half of the XVIII centuries;</li> <li>– city palace and public construction in Austria;</li> <li>– palace and park complexes of Austria</li> </ul>	2
1.3.4 Architecture of Germany of the seventeenth – first half of the eighteenth centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– features of German architecture of the XVII - early XVIII centuries;</li> <li>– cult baroque architecture of Germany of the XVII - XVIII centuries;</li> <li>– German palaces and palace and park ensembles of the XVII - first half of the XVIII centuries</li> </ul>	2
1.3.5 English architecture of the end of XVII – early XVIII centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– urban planning of Baroque England;</li> <li>– features of the development of Baroque architecture in England</li> </ul>	1

Continuation of table 3

1	2	3
<b>MODULE 2 Features of architecture development of the mid-eighteenth – early twentieth centuries</b>		<b>34</b>
<b>Content module 2.1 Features of the development of Baroque architecture in the Russian Empire and Ukraine</b>		<b>10</b>
2.1.1 Features of the development of Baroque architecture in the Russian Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– origin and features of the Baroque in Russia;</li> <li>– cult architecture of Russia in the Baroque style;</li> <li>– palaces and palace and park complexes of Russia in the Baroque style</li> </ul>	4
2.1.2 Ukrainian baroque architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– structure and symbols of a traditional Ukrainian church;</li> <li>– architectural heritage in the style of Ukrainian Baroque: religious buildings;</li> <li>– public and palace buildings of Ukraine in the Baroque style</li> </ul>	6
<b>Content module 2.2 Features of European architecture development of the eighteenth – mid-nineteenth century: the reign of classicism</b>		<b>12</b>
2.2.1 Architecture of classicism in France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– general characteristics of the classicism style;</li> <li>– features of the development of French classicism;</li> <li>– cult architecture of France in the style of classicism;</li> <li>– public architecture of France in the style</li> </ul>	4

Continuation of table 3

1	2	3
	of classicism	
2.2.2 Architecture of classicism in England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– general characteristics of English classicism;</li> <li>– characteristics of the main architectural objects in this style</li> </ul>	3
2.2.3 Architecture of classicism in Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– general characteristics of German classicism;</li> <li>– Berlin School of Classicism;</li> <li>– German School of Classicism</li> </ul>	3
2.2.4 Features of the development of classicism in the Russian Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Classicism in the architecture of religious buildings;</li> <li>– Classicism in the architecture of public buildings</li> </ul>	2
<b>Content module 2.3 Formation and development of architecture of the middle of the XIX – beginning of the XX centuries</b>		<b>12</b>
2.3.1 Features of the development of architecture of the second half of the XIX century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Historicism, eclecticism and neo-Gothic in the European architecture of the XIX century;</li> <li>– metal structures in European architecture of the XIX century</li> </ul>	5
2.3.2 Architecture at the turn of the XIX - XX centuries: Art Nouveau style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– general characteristics of the Art Nouveau style;</li> <li>– Belgian Art Nouveau;</li> <li>– French Art Nouveau;</li> <li>– the features of modern development in other European countries and in Russia;</li> <li>– Modernism in the architecture of Ukraine</li> </ul>	7

#### **4 INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL WORK OF STUDENTS**

Independent work corresponds to the curriculum and contains the following thematic blocks:

1) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the formation and development of the Italian Renaissance;

2) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the development of architecture in the Renaissance style in France and Spain;

3) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on Renaissance architecture in Central and Northern Europe;

4) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the specifics of the development of Renaissance architecture in Ukraine;

5) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the peculiarities of the origin and development of the Baroque architectural style in Italy;

6) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on Baroque architecture in Spain;

7) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the development of architectural styles in France in the seventeenth - first. sex. XVIII centuries;

8) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on Baroque architecture in Austria and Germany;

9) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on Baroque architecture in England

10) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the formation and development of the Rococo style in architecture and interior design;

11) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on Baroque architecture in Russia;

12) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on Baroque architecture in Ukraine;

13) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on general trends and national features of European classicism;



- 14) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the development of classicism architecture in France;
- 15) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the development of classicist architecture in Germany;
- 16) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the development of classicist architecture in England;
- 17) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the development of classicist architecture in the Russian Empire;
- 18) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the development of historical trends in the architecture of the XIX century;
- 19) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the use of metal structures in European architecture of the XIX century;
- 20) study and analysis of scientific and educational literature on the peculiarities of the architectural style of Art Nouveau.

## **5 QUESTIONS FOR INDEPENDENT KNOWLEDGE CONTROL**

### **Questions to module 1**

1. What was the content of Renaissance culture?
2. Name the main stages of the Renaissance. List the main features of the various stages of the Italian Renaissance.
3. List the main common features of Renaissance architecture in different countries.
4. What are the main features of urban planning of the Renaissance?
5. Which building was the first in the architecture of the Florentine Renaissance? Name its main design features.
6. What Florence cult building was a stage in Renaissance architecture and why?
7. Analyze the evolution of the Florentine palazzo.
8. What are the urban features of Venice?

9. What are the main features of Venetian architecture of the early Renaissance?
10. Describe the architectural solution of the famous Venetian buildings of the early Renaissance.
11. What were the general patterns of development of architecture and urban planning of the High Renaissance in Rome?
12. What was the difference between the Roman palazzo of the High Renaissance period and the Florentine palazzo of the Early Renaissance period?
13. What Bramante buildings do you know? Describe Bramante project of St. Peter's Cathedral.
14. What is the main change to the original design of Bramante provided for the design of St. Peter's Cathedral, developed by Raphael?
15. Describe the project of St. Peter's Cathedral developed by Michelangelo.
16. What are the compositional and planning features of the Capitoline Hill in Rome?
17. What were the differences between the Roman and Venetian architectural schools of the late Renaissance?
18. What Vignola buildings do you know? Describe their compositional-planning and three-dimensional features.
19. Describe the architectural work of Andrea Palladio.
20. Describe the compositional-planning and three-dimensional features of Palladio villas.
21. Describe the compositional-planning and three-dimensional features of the palazzo, built according to the Palladio project.
22. Describe the compositional-planning and three-dimensional features of the cult buildings erected according to the Palladio project.
23. What were the main features of the early French Renaissance?
24. How did the national traditions of French architecture influence on the architectural and artistic and decorative design of Renaissance buildings?

25. What early French Renaissance buildings do you know? Describe their architectural solution.
26. How did the Louvre differ from the castles of the early Renaissance? Describe its architectural solution.
27. What was the name of the style of the early Renaissance in Spanish architecture? What are its features?
28. Describe the architectural solution of the buildings of the early Spanish Renaissance.
29. What architectural ensembles of the mature Renaissance in Spain do you know? Describe their architectural solution.
30. What were the specifics of Renaissance architecture in the Netherlands?
31. Which Dutch Renaissance buildings do you know? Describe their architectural solution.
32. What were the specifics of Renaissance architecture in Germany?
33. Name and describe the buildings of the Renaissance in Germany.
34. Describe in general the Renaissance English architecture.
35. Name the buildings of the Renaissance in England and describe their architectural solution.
36. What were the specifics of Renaissance architecture in Ukraine?
37. What is the Galician Renaissance? What were the features of its development?
38. Name the well-known Ukrainian cult buildings of the Renaissance period and describe their architectural solution.
39. Name the well-known Ukrainian residential buildings of the Renaissance period and describe their architectural solution.
40. Name the well-known Ukrainian palace buildings of the Renaissance period and describe their architectural solution.
41. Identify the main features of Baroque architecture.
42. Who is the author of the existing form of St. Peter's Cathedral? How did the compositional and planning changes affect the visual perception of the cathedral?

43. Describe the compositional-planning and three-dimensional construction of the Bernini Colonnade and St. Peter's Square in Rome.
44. Name the cult buildings, erected according to the Lorenzo Bernini project, and describe their architectural solution.
45. Describe the Francesco Borromini architectural work.
46. Name the famous cult buildings, designed by Francesco Borromini, and describe their architectural solution.
47. Justify the similarity and contrast of the creative concepts of Bernini and Borromini.
48. What was the leading idea of urban reconstruction of Rome, which took place in the late XVI - early XVII centuries?
49. Identify and describe the role of Domenico Fontana and Lorenzo Bernini in shaping the system of Roman squares.
50. How did the evolution of the cult architecture of Italy in the Baroque period?
51. Analyze the compositional and planning organization of the cult buildings of Italy of the seventeenth century.
52. Identify the specifics of Guarino Guarini's creative concept. Describe the architectural solution of the cult buildings of this master known to you.
53. What was the specificity of the Sicilian Baroque?
54. Name and describe the architectural objects known to you that belong to the Sicilian Baroque.
55. Analyze the influence of Italian Baroque architecture on the development of architecture of other European countries.
56. What types of buildings were common in Spain during the Baroque period? What were the features of compositional-planning and three-dimensional modeling of Spanish cult buildings of the Baroque period?
57. What were the features of the compositional-planning and three-dimensional modeling of public and palace buildings of Spain in the Baroque period?

58. How did the national traditions of Spanish architecture influence the architectural and artistic-decorative design of Baroque buildings?
59. Evaluate the main compositional and stylistic characteristics of seventeenth-century French architecture.
60. Analyze the peculiarities of the development and interaction of Baroque and Classicist trends in French architecture of the seventeenth - first half of the eighteenth century.
61. What were the peculiarities of the compositional-planning and three-dimensional modeling of French cult buildings of the Baroque period?
62. What were the features of the compositional-planning and three-dimensional modeling of the palace buildings of France in the Baroque period?
63. Identify the role of French palace and park complexes of the Baroque period in the development of European palace and park construction.
64. Identify the features of the compositional construction of French interiors in the Rococo style.
65. Name the known architectural objects (interiors of architectural objects) that belong to the French Rococo, and give their architectural and compositional characteristics.
66. Analyze the similarities and differences in the development of the Rococo style in France and Germany.
67. Identify the general trends and directions of development of Austrian architecture of the seventeenth - early eighteenth centuries.
68. Analyze the main features of the formation of Austrian palace and park complexes of the seventeenth - first half of the eighteenth century.
69. Name the well-known Austrian palace and park complexes of the Baroque period and give their architectural and compositional characteristics
70. How did the evolution of the cult architecture of Austria XVII - first half of XVIII centuries?
71. Name the cult buildings of Austria of the Baroque period known to you and describe their architectural solution.

72. What were the trends in the development of public and palace buildings in Austria in the XVII - first half of the XVIII centuries?

73. Name the famous Austrian palaces of the Baroque period and describe their architectural solution.

74. Analyze the peculiarities of the development of German architecture of the seventeenth - first half of the eighteenth century.

75. Analyze the main features of the formation of German palace and park complexes of the seventeenth - first half of the eighteenth century.

76. Name the well-known German palace and park complexes of the Baroque period and give their architectural and compositional characteristics.

77. How was the evolution of the cult architecture of Germany in the XVII - first half of the XVIII centuries?

78. Name the cult buildings of Germany of the Baroque period known to you and describe their architectural solution.

79. Name the famous German palaces of the Baroque period and describe their architectural solution.

80. What style was leading in the interior design of German churches in the first half of the 18th century? What were the features?

### **Questions to module 2**

81. What are the main stages within the Russian Baroque? Identify their main features.

82. Name the cult buildings of Russia of the Baroque period known to you and describe their architectural decision.

83. How did the evolution of cult architecture within the Russian Baroque?

84. Analyze the main features of the formation of Russian palace and park complexes of the Baroque period.

85. Name the famous Russian palaces of the Baroque period and describe their architectural solution.

86. Identify the features of Rastrelli's creative handwriting and its influence on the architecture of Russia (Russian Empire).

87. What were the main features of the Ukrainian (Cossack) Baroque?
88. What do you know about the most common schemes of compositional and planning construction of Ukrainian temples of the Baroque period?
89. Describe the planning structure and symbols of Ukrainian Orthodox churches.
90. Explain the significance of the shape, number and color of the domes of Ukrainian Orthodox churches.
91. Name the cult buildings known to you in the style of the Ukrainian Baroque and describe their architectural solution.
92. Name the cult buildings of Slobozhanshchyna known to you in the style of the Ukrainian Baroque and describe their architectural solution.
93. Give a comparative assessment of the development of cult architecture in the style of Ukrainian Baroque in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
94. Identify how the influence of Western European and Russian architecture in the Baroque style influenced the formation of Ukrainian religious sites.
95. What became the basis for the development of French classicism?
96. Analyze the features of French classicism of the second half of the eighteenth - nineteenth centuries.
97. What types of buildings were most common in France during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
98. Name the cult buildings of France of the period of classicism known to you and describe their architectural decision.
99. Name the public buildings of France of the Classicism period known to you and describe their architectural decision.
100. Analyze the features of English classicism.
101. Identify the role of Andrea Palladio's creative legacy in the development of English classicism.
102. Name the famous English buildings in the style of Palladianism (Classicism) and describe their architectural solution.

103. Name the English buildings of the Classicism period known to you and describe their architectural solution.

104. What were the trends in German architecture of the eighteenth - nineteenth centuries?

105. Analyze the similarities and differences between the Berlin and Bavarian schools of architecture (classicist architecture).

106. Name the buildings of Leo von Klenze known to you and describe their architectural solution.

107. Name the buildings of Friedrich Schinkel known to you and describe their architectural solution.

108. Analyze the features of n classicism of the second half of the eighteenth - nineteenth centuries.

109. Name the cult buildings of Russia of the period of classicism known to you and describe their architectural decision.

110. Name the public buildings of Russia of the period of classicism known to you and describe their architectural decision.

111. Describe the historical trends in European architecture of the XIX century.

112. What historical currents were leading in the architecture of nineteenth-century France? Name the known examples of this architecture and describe their compositional and planning solution.

113. What styles took place in the architecture of England in the eighteenth - nineteenth centuries? Describe their features.

114. Name the known examples of English buildings in the Neo-Gothic style and describe their compositional and planning solution.

115. How did the development of industry (metallurgy) in the middle - second half of the XIX century affect the formation of architectural objects?

116. What innovative design solutions took place in the French architecture of the XIX century?

117. Analyze the features of the use of metal structures in European architecture of the XIX century.



118. Name the French buildings of the XIX century known to you, erected with the use of metal structures, and describe their architectural and structural solution.

119. Analyze the features of the architectural and structural solution of the Crystal Palace.

120. Analyze the features of the architectural and design solution of the Machine Gallery.

121. Analyze the features of the architectural and structural solution of the Eiffel Tower.

122. What is the fundamental difference between Art Nouveau and other architectural styles?

123. What compositional-planning and constructive means were used by architects who worked in the Art Nouveau style?

124. Analyze the general patterns of Belgian residential architecture in the Art Nouveau style.

125. Name the buildings of Victor Ort known to you and describe their architectural solution.

126. Analyze the general patterns of development of French art nouveau.

127. Name the well-known representatives of French Art Nouveau (Art Nouveau) and describe the architectural solution of their most famous buildings.

128. Analyze the architectural work of Hector Guimard as a representative of French Art Nouveau.

129. Analyze the general patterns of development of Spanish modernism.

130. Name the representatives of Spanish Art Nouveau you know and describe the architectural solution of their most famous buildings.

131. Analyze the architectural work of Antonio Gaudi as a representative of Spanish Art Nouveau.

132. Analyze the features of Art Nouveau in Central and Northern Europe.

133. Analyze the peculiarities of the development of Art Nouveau in Russian architecture.

134. Name the famous Russian buildings in the Art Nouveau style and describe their architectural solution.

135. What trends in Art Nouveau have been developed in Ukraine? What were their features?

136. Name the representatives of Ukrainian architectural modernism known to you and analyze the peculiarities of their work.

137. List the known architectural objects in the style of Ukrainian Art Nouveau and describe their architectural solution.

138. Analyze the architectural solution of the House of Chimeras (Gorodetsky House)

139. Name the famous Art Nouveau buildings in Kharkiv and analyze their architectural solution.

140. Name the well-known Kharkiv architects who worked in the Art Nouveau style and analyze the features of their work.

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ВІД ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ ДО МОДЕРНУ»  
(АНГЛ. МОВОЮ)**

*(для студентів 2 курсу денної форми навчання  
зі спеціальності 191 – Архітектура та містобудування)*

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